

Fig. 10. The anterior extremity of the median piercing-organ, seen from below.

Fig. 11. The same, seen from the side.

Fig. 12. The apex of a mandible, seen from the outside.

Fig. 13. The organs of the mouth separated by pressure, in connexion with the œsophagus (*o*) and one of the salivary glands opening into it (*g*), the proventriculus (*p*), the stomach (*s*), and the intestine (*d*).

Fig. 14. The median piercing-organ, seen from the side.

XXXIV.—*Notices of British Fungi.* By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S., and C. E. BROOME, Esq.

[Plates XIII.—XVII.]

[Continued from vol. vii. p. 458.]

It will appear from the present notices that the Fungi of the British Isles are by no means exhausted, even as regards the more noble species. The Rev. G. H. Sawyer has opened out quite a new field in the neighbourhood of Ascot, where he has detected two important genera, *Sparassis* and *Rhizina*, together with several species not hitherto detected in Great Britain, besides rediscovering the long-lost *Helvella pannosa* of Sowerby. Mr. F. Currey has moreover detected a true *Nidularia*. Scotland, Wales, the West of England, and Warwickshire have also afforded such a good harvest as greatly to encourage further research, especially in those districts which have not hitherto been explored. Meanwhile the importance of this tribe of plants in an economical and nosological point of view is daily more generally recognized; so that we may consider the study rather in the ascendant, and may hope for new labourers in the field, in which we are glad to hail Mr. M. C. Cooke as a recent and valuable colleague.

986. *Agaricus* (*Amanita*) *spissus*, Fr. Ep. p. 9; Currey, in Linn. Tr. vol. xxiv. p. 151.

Combe Place, Lewes, F. Currey.

**A.* (*Lepiota*) *meleagris*, Sow. t. 171. This species came up abundantly in a hothouse at Coed Coch, Denbighshire, amongst spent tan, both in 1861 and during August of the present year, and is certainly a *Lepiota* closely allied to *A. clypeolaris*. Two forms occur which run into each other, the less typical of which has a campanulate obtuse pileus, and is of a darker tint when dry.

Pileus at first ovate or hemispherical, very obtuse, fawn-coloured, minutely tomentose and warty, then expanded, sub-campanulate, about 2 inches across, dotted with minute brown scales; stem at first fusiform, then nearly equal, of the same

colour, here and there tinged with yellow, most minutely squamulose, stuffed with cottony threads; ring soon ruptured, very fugacious; gills remote, distant, rounded behind, sometimes connected, white.

The whole plant changes in drying, or when cut, to a beautiful red. In the variety the gills are sometimes lemon-coloured.

987. *A. (Clitocybe) giganteus*, Fr. Ep. p. 67. Pileo infundibuliformi nec umbonato, adglutinato-flocculoso, albo, opaco; stipite æquali obeso; lamellis ex albo flaventibus, breviter decurrentibus.

In very rainy weather, on a grassy bank, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 15, 1862.

Pileus slightly viscid when moist, broadly infundibuliform, without any trace of an umbo, 9 inches across, white, opaque; margin incurved, at length sulcate; stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, an inch thick, equal, obtuse, minutely flocculose; gills at first very narrow, forked behind, decurrent, at length slightly rounded, white, then yellowish.

This is clearly the plant of Fries, and is, as he says, not very closely allied to *A. infundibuliformis*; whereas Sowerby's plant is so closely allied that it is difficult to separate the two. This moreover grows in more open places, whereas Sowerby's plant has occurred to us only in shady woods and plantations.

**A. (Clitocybe) maximus*, Fr. Ep. p. 67; Fl. Wett. p. 329; Sow. t. 244.

988. *A. (Mycena) marginellus*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 113.

On fir-trunks, amongst *Hypnum cupressiforme*. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 11, 1862.

Pileus 3 lines across, conical, striate, pallid grey, darker in the centre, minutely rivulose; margin subrenulate; stem short, slightly curved, shining, quite smooth, minutely fistulose; gills distant, slightly adnexed, white, with a purple margin.

Under a high magnifying power, the pileus (especially the edge) and stem appear clothed with minute glandular particles similar to those which colour the edge of the gills.

989. *A. (Mycena) flavo-albus*, Fr. Ep. p. 103. *A. pumilus*, Bull. t. 260.

On moss at the base of trunks of trees. Common.

This was formerly mixed up by Fries with *A. lacteus*, which is very common in fir-woods amongst fallen leaves. The description in 'English Flora' belongs to *A. flavo-albus*.

990. *A. (Mycena) rugosus*, Fr. Ep. p. 106; Bull. t. 518. K, M.

On a prostrate oak. Bodelyyddan, Flintshire, Sept. 2, 1862.

Pileus at first campanulate, then convex, sulcate up to the umbo, cinereous, as well as the short compressed stem, which is glabrous above; gills distant, cinereous, uncinato-adnate, connected by veins.

991. *A. (Mycena) hæmatopus*, Pers. Obs. ii. p. 56.

On old dead trunks. Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, Sept. 2, 1863.

Tufted. Pileus moist, campanulate, then expanded, reddish, with a tinge of purple, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 inch or more across, striate, very minutely rivulose; stem pale, rufous flesh-coloured, at first thickened at the base, then nearly equal, farinaceous; gills distant, adnato-subdecurrent, white; edge red; interstices even. Everywhere distilling, when broken, a dark-red juice. Far larger than any form of *A. sanguinolentus* or *A. cruentus*.

992. *A. (Mycena) cruentus*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 149.

On fir-cones, Bodelwyddan, Bodryddan, Flintshire.

Pileus conic, obtuse, striate; margin inflexed, entire; substance at first rather thick in proportion. Stem rigid, smooth, full of red juice, strigose at the base. Gills obtuse in front, shortly adnate, white; margin of the same colour.

We are very glad to give this a certain place in our list, as the plant quoted by Fries from Sowerby is very doubtful.

993. *A. (Mycena) hiemalis*, Osbeck, Fr. Ep. p. 119.

On trunks of trees. Apethorpe, Norths., Nov. 23, 1863. Badminton, Gloucestershire.

A more delicate species than *A. corticola*.

994. *A. (Omphalia) affricatus*, Fr. Ep. p. 123.

On *Sphagnum*. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, at the top of the Queen Hill, Aug. 9, 1862.

Pileus $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across, infundibuliform or deeply umbilicate, hygrophanous, brown, then mouse-coloured, minutely virgate. Stem compressed, tomentose at the base. Gills distinct, distant, ending abruptly, decurrent.

995. *A. (Pleurotus) corticatus*, Fr. Mon. Hym. Suec. p. 236.

On an old prostrate elm. Belvoir Castle, Oct. 24, 1861.

A large and noble Agaric, perhaps too closely allied to *A. dryinus*.

Pileus excentric, 7 inches across, expanded, swollen in the centre; disk, especially in the centre, broken up into brownish-grey silky scales, which are more minute towards the thin strongly involute margin; veil woven, adhering slightly to the stem and margin. Stem 3 inches high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, pitted and silky below the evanescent ring, firm and tough, mottled. Gills rather broad, pure white, very decurrent, anastomosing behind, sometimes forked; edge entire. Smell rather strong.

996. *A. (Pleurotus) lignatilis*, Pers. Syn. p. 368; Fl. Dan. t. 1797.

On beech-trees. Burnham Beeches, abundant in 1863. First discovered by the Rev. G. H. Sawyer.

The specimens agree precisely with the Flora Danica figure.

997. *A.* (*Pleurotus*) *serotinus*, Schrad. Spic. p. 140.

On trunks of trees. Jedburgh, A. Jerdon. Bowood, on beech, C. E. Broome.

998. *A.* (*Entoloma*) *majalis*, Fr. Syst. Myc. p. 205.

Coed Coch, Denbighshire, Mrs. Wynne.

999. *A.* (*Entoloma*) *ameides*, n. s. Pileo irregulari, late campanulato gibbo, centro polito; margine albo-flocculento, demum glabro, sericeo-nitente, undulato: stipite farcto, compresso, basi albo villosa, sursum striato fibrilloso, apice flocculento: lamellis distantibus leviter adnexis rugosis.

In pastures. Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, Sept. 1863.

Pileus 1–2½ inches across, varying from hemispherical in smaller specimens to campanulate, thin, pale reddish grey; spores rose-coloured, irregular. Large specimens, at first sight, closely resemble *Hygrophorus ovinus*. Smell peculiar, resembling a mixture of orange-flower water and starch. The whole plant acquires a reddish tint in drying. We can find no record of anything at all near it.

1000. *A.* (*Clitopilus*) *undatus*, Fr. Ep. t. 149.

In open downs. Batheaston, &c., C. E. Broome, Oct. 1863.

1001. *A.* (*Eccilia*) *carneo-griseus*, n. sp. Pileo umbilicato carneo-griseo striato subtiliter punctato, margine particulis obscuris miculato; stipite gracili concolori nitido glabro, basi albo tomentoso, sursum fibroso-cavo; lamellis distantibus adnato-decurrentibus subundulatis roseis, margine irregulari obscuriore.

Amongst fir-leaves. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 8, 1862.

A true *Eccilia*. Spores irregular, rose-coloured. Its closest ally is *A. atrides*, from which it differs in the smooth stem, delicate colour, &c.

PLATE XIII. fig. 1. *a.* *A. carneo-griseus*, nat. size; *b.* vertical section of ditto; *c.* spore, magnified.

1002. *A.* (*Pholiota*) *leochromus*, Cooke, in Seemann's Journ. of Bot. 1863, p. 65, t. 3. f. 3.

On elder-stumps, near London.

Mr. Cooke has indicated the points in which this and the following species differ from *A. pudicus*. All the three are Southern forms. It is probable that this is the tawny form *b. fulvellus*, Fr., figured by Bulliard in the same plate with the true *A. pudicus*.

1003. *A.* (*Pholiota*) *capistratus*, Cooke, *l. c.* tab. 3. f. 4.

On old stumps of elm, &c. Highgate.

The involute margin and decurrent gills distinguish this species from its allies; besides which it does not appear to be esculent like *A. pudicus* and *A. leochromus*.

1004. *A.* (*Hebeloma*) *euthelus*, n. sp. Pileo expanso fortiter

umbonato subundulato cervino sericeo-nitente subsquamuloso ; stipite subæquali pallido striatulo solido fibroso ; lamellis pallidis albo marginatis denticulatis adnatis.

On the ground, amongst fir-leaves. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 19, 1862.

Smell farinaceous, rather disagreeable. Spores even, sub-elliptic, .00029 inch long.

It differs from *A. fastigiatus* in the adnate gills, smooth, not rough, spores ; and from *A. Curreyi*, with which it agrees as to the spores, in its strongly umbonate pileus, nearly equal stem, and adnate gills.

PLATE XIII. fig. 2. *a.* *A. Euthelus*, nat. size ; *b.* vertical section of do. ; *c.* spores highly magnified.

1005. *A.* (*Hebeloma*) *vatricosus*, Fr. Ep. p. 177.

On dead stumps. Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, Sept. 2, 1863.

Before the veil is ruptured, it looks like a smooth *Lepiota*. An excellent drawing of this species has been sent to us by Fries.

1006. *A.* (*Flammula*) *sapineus*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 239.

On fallen branches of Scotch fir, and chips and sawdust about a saw-pit. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 1863.

Our plant agrees exactly with the figure in Persoon's *Icon. et Descr. t. 4. fig. 7.* The species, as Fries says, is extremely variable, especially as to the breadth and mode of attachment of the gills. It is a very interesting addition to our flora, and remarkable, like *A. spectabilis*, for the bright colour of the spores.

1007. *A.* (*Naucoria*) *sideroides*, Bull. t. 588.

On the trunk of an ash-tree. Apethorpe, Norths., Nov. 23, 1863, with *Agaricus hiemalis*.

Probably common. Much thicker than *A. hypnorum*, which it somewhat resembles.

1008. *A.* (*Galera*) *Sphagnorum*, Pers. Syn. p. 385 ; Bull. t. 560. H.

On *Sphagnum* on the borders of a pine-wood. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 1862.

1009. *A.* (*Psalliota*) *elvensis*, n. s. Cæspitosus ; pileo e subglobo hemisphærico fibrilloso in squamas magnas fuscas diffracto, medio areolato, margine crasso pyramidali-verrucoso ; stipite deorsum fibrilloso, annulo amplissimo subtus areolato-verrucoso ; lamellis liberis carneo-fuscis.

Under oak trees. Bodelwyddan, Sept. 2, 1863.

Tufted. Pileus at first subglobose, then hemispherical, 6 inches or more across, fibrillose, broken up into large persistent brown, not fusco-citrinous, scales, areolate in the centre ; margin very obtuse, thick, covered with pyramidal warts ; stem at first nearly

equal, at length swollen in the centre, and attenuated at the base, 4 inches high, 2 inches thick in the centre, fibrillose and areolate below, nearly smooth within the pileus, solid, stuffed with delicate threads; ring thick, very large, deflexed, broken here and there, areolato-verrucose beneath; gills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, free, of a brownish flesh-colour.

Flesh of pileus $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick in centre, turning red when cut. Taste and smell excellent.

Nearly allied to *A. augustus*, but differing in colour, its stuffed areolate stem, warty margin, &c. It is one of the most magnificent fungi. The specific name refers to the district bordering on the river Elwy, in which it was so magnificently developed.

**A.* (Hypholoma) *velutinus*, Pers. Syn. p. 409; b. *leiocephalus*.

Pileus hygrophanous, rugged, smooth except at the margin, where it is fibrillose, pallid as is the stem, whose apex is farinose.

On old stumps at Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, Sept. 2, 1863.

Densely cæspitose; much smaller than the common form, but apparently a mere variety, though a very striking one, from its smooth but very rugged disk.

1010. *A.* (*Psathyra*) *pennatus*, Fr. Syst. vol. i. p. 297.

On naked soil in gardens. King's Cliffe occasionally, but never in any abundance.

1011. *Coprinus similis*, n. s. Pileo ovato-campanulato lineato-striato pallido, centro obscuriore hygrophano, verrucis acutis apice fuscis secedentibus vestito; stipite cavo, albo, basi latiore; lamellis adnatis, postice attenuatis, sublinearibus, prope marginem brunneolis.

On trunks of dead trees. Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, Sept. 2, 1862.

Resembling *C. aphthorus*, but differing in the striate pileus, &c.

1012. *Cortinarius* (*Phlegmacium*) *fulgens*, Fr. Ep. p. 267.

Bathford Down, Sept. 1863, C. E. Broome.

1013. *Hygrophorus arbustivus*, Fr. Ep. p. 323.

Wiltshire, Dec. 1864, C. E. Broome.

1014. *Russula chamaeleontina*, Fr. Obs. i. no. 89.

In woods, King's Cliffe, Sept. 30, 1863.

1015. *Lactarius pubescens*, Schrad. Spic. p. 122. Var. marginem tomentosus.

In pastures. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 1862.

Pileus 2 inches across, depressed, clothed with fine matted down; margin involute, tomentose; flesh firm; stem nearly equal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, about 5 lines thick, smooth, pale flesh-coloured; gills thin, scarcely branched; milk extremely acrid, white, not changeable; odour pungent.

We have little hesitation in referring this to *L. pubescens*, though the margin is tomentose rather than fibrillose—a circumstance scarcely sufficient to justify us in considering it as an undescribed species. It seems to be just what Krombholz figures at tab. 13. figs. 1, 2.

1016. *L. cyathula*, Fr. Syst. Myc. p. 66.

In woods. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 1862.

Pileus plane, at length depressed or infundibuliform, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 inches across, opaque, slightly viscid, obtuse or obscurely umbonate, somewhat zoned, of a pallid flesh-colour; stem spongy, stuffed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 inches high, $\frac{1}{3}$ inch thick, nearly equal, at length compressed, shining with a silky aspect; gills narrow, crowded, of a yellowish flesh-colour, subdecurrent; milk white, not changing colour, at length acid; smell somewhat like that of bugs.

**Cantharellus cinereus*, Fr. Syst. Myc. p. 320.

Burnham Beeches, Rev. G. H. Sawyer. Hampshire, Mrs. Wynne. In both cases abundantly. Not gathered before in England since the time of Bolton.

1017. *Marasmius languidus*, Fr. Ep. p. 379. (Pers. Myc. Eur. iii. p. 110, t. 26. fig. 6.)

Coed Coch, Denbighshire. On dead leaves of grass.

The specimens agree very closely with *A. grossulus*, Pers., quoted above, the gills being more decurrent than in the typical form. Persoon, in the text, quotes fig. 2, not fig. 6; but it is clearly a slip of the pen.

1018. *M. angulatus* (*A. angulatus*, Pers. Myc. Eur. iii. p. 155, tab. 26. f. 3, 4).

On grass. Cefn, Denbighshire, just above the Bone-cave.

Very different from *M. Vaillantii*, to which Fries refers it.

1019. *Lentinus fimbriatus*, Curr. l. c. p. 151, tab. 25. f. 2.

On a stump in a pond. Lewes, F. Currey.

1020. *Boletus varicolor*, n. s. Pileo convexo subtomentoso olivaceo, margine involuto; carne sub cute atro-purpureo; stipite bulboso sursum attenuato apice reticulato, deorsum lutescente, sursum rufescente subtiliter pubescente; tubulis minutis liberis luteis.

Deeside, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 11, 1862.

The flesh of the pileus and stem is pale, here and there inclining to yellow, and partially marbled.

This species is just intermediate between the sections *Subtomentosi* and *Calopodes* of Fries, approaching *B. subtomentosus* in habit, but with the bulbous reticulated stem of the latter.

PLATE XIII. fig. 3. a. *B. varicolor*, nat. size; b. section of ditto.

**B. cyanescens*, Bull. t. 369.

Mr. Cooke has lately met with this interesting species on the

road leading from Nealishead to Irstead, Norfolk, Sept. 26, 1864. Its claims to a place in the British Flora rested previously on the authority of Sibthorpe alone.

1021. *Polyporus* (Resupinati) *violaceus*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 379.

On prostrate fir poles. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

Allied to *Merulius*, for which a young specimen might easily be taken. The figure of *P. purpureus* in Rostkovius is an excellent representation of our plant; but that species turns quite pale when dry, as in an authentic specimen from Fries.

1022. *P.* (Resupinati) *subfuscus-flavidus*, Rostk. in Sturm, no. 27. tab. 11.

On oak planks in the roof of King's Cliffe Church.

The pores appear, when viewed one way, of a greyish brown, and the other white. The species appears to be the same with one received from Lindblad, marked "*Pol. n. s.*"; and if we had not a supreme dislike to alter names, we should propose the name of *P. Lindbladii* instead of the barbarous name given above from Rostkovius.

**P.* (Resupinati) *hybridus*, B. & B., Outl. British Fungi, p. xvii.

This species does not, as Fries supposes, belong to *Anodermei*; much less is it identical with *P. fragilis*.

**P.* (Resupinati) *vaporarius*, Fr. Var. *secernibilis*, *candidus*, *exsiccatus melleus*.

A very remarkable variety of this (if it may be called a variety) occurred with *Hydnum niveum*, at Ascot, creeping over fir-leaves and heath-twigs quite shaded from the light, and differing from the common form in being of a pure white when fresh, changing, when dry, to honey-yellow. The subiculum is filmy and separable; but we find states of *P. vaporarius* which approach it so closely in this respect that we cannot detect any good distinctive character.

1023. *P.* (Resupinati) *Gordoniensis*, n. sp. Effusus, superficialis, membranaceus, tenuissimus sed *secernibilis*, *persistenter candidus*, *marginè breviter fimbriato*; *poris minutis inæqualibus angulatis, dissepimentis tenuissimis fimbriato-dentatis*.

On fir poles. Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.

An extremely delicate species, and not in the slightest degree innate. The margin remains snow-white, and the pores themselves change colour only very slightly in drying.

1024. *Hydnum fragile*, Fr. Mon. Hym. Succ. vol. ii. p. 274; Bergeret, vol. i. t. 13, p. 97.

Amongst heath, Ascot, where it was pointed out to us by the Rev. G. H. Sawyer, mixed with enormous specimens of *Hydnum imbricatum*.

This fine species, which attains a diameter of several inches, was included, in the 'Syst. Myc.,' under *H. lævigatum*, from which it is now very properly separated. We have fine specimens of the true plant from Italy.

1025. *Hydnum tomentosum*, L. Suec. 1259.

Ascot, in fir-woods. Abundant, Rev. G. H. Sawyer.

Our specimens exactly resemble one from Fries, marked *H. tomentosum*, var. They have a strong scent of melilot, but differ from *H. graveolens* in the strongly zoned pileus, more coriaceous substance, and in the white (not grey) spines. The white spores are thrown down in abundance on any subjacent objects.

**H. zonatum*, Fr., Batsch, El. f. 229.

Ascot, Rev. G. H. Sawyer.

A small variety; remarkable for an appearance in the spines like that of shot silk. Spores ferruginous.

1026. *H. argutum*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 424.

Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, Sept. 1863. Twycross, Rev. A. Bloxam, on a willow, extending over a large surface.

The plant from Flintshire is the more normal form. Mr. Bloxam's plant agrees in everything with *Sistotrema laxum*, Pers. Myc. Eur., referred by Fries to this species, except in the teeth not being serrated. The more distinctive character, however, seems to reside in the spongy subiculum, which consists of rather strong perpendicular threads. The spores are large and subglobose.

**H. niveum*, Pers. Syn. p. 563. Var. *persistenter niveum*.

Ascot, running over shaded twigs of heath near the ground, in little membranaceous films.

Teeth compressed. This does not become so yellow in drying as specimens from other localities; but it does not seem to differ essentially. The patches are only a few lines across.

1027. *Grandinia ocellata*, Fr. Ep. p. 527.

On dead prostrate trunks of trees. Bodelwyddan, Flintshire; Coed Coch, Denbighshire, Aug., Sept., 1863, 1864.

**Thelephora Sowerbeii*, B. Outl. p. 266. *Nivea infundibuliformis*, tandem decolorans, sursum aculeato-scabra; hymenio esetuloso.

Mr. Sawyer has at last met with the true plant of Sowerby at Burnham Beeches, where it has since been seen by others. When fresh, it is of a pure white; though, when exposed to the weather, it assumes a dingy yellow tinge here and there, and therefore cannot be the same with the Cotterstock plant described below, of which we now give a figure. The hymenium is not in the slightest degree setulose. The pileus is rough, with radiating processes projecting from the surface. Sowerby's

figure was evidently taken from discoloured specimens, but is very faithful.

1028. *T. multizonata*, n. s. Pileo multiplici infundibuliformi e variis lobis stipitibusque confluentibus oriundo, sursum læte carneo-rufo multizonato, margine lobato-crenulato; hymenio costulato pallidiore glabro. *T. Sowerbeii*, Eng. Fl., in part.

Forming a dense mass, of a beautiful reddish tint; flesh and stem zoned within.

This species is perfectly distinct from Sowerby's plant, and has not, we believe, been noticed by any continental botanist. Our figure will prevent any confusion for the future.

PLATE XIII. fig. 4. *Thelephora multizonata*, B. & B., nat. size.

1029. *Corticium evolvens*, Fr. El. i. p. 181.

On a dead double cherry, in great abundance. King's Cliffe, Jan. 1864.

1030. *Sparassis crispa*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 465.

Amongst heath. South-east Berkshire, between the Asylum for Criminals and the Wellington College, Rev. G. H. Sawyer.

For an account of this noble addition to our list, we beg to refer to the 'Intellectual Observer,' No. 25, page 1 (cum icone).

1031. *Clavaria formosa*, Pers. Ic. et Deser. t. 3. f. 6. Bathford Down, C. E. Broome.

Spores buff, broadly fusiform, granulated.

1032. *Calocera stricta*, Fr. Ep. p. 581.

On ash. Belvoir Castle, Oct. 1862.

This differs from *Calocera cornea* in its scattered mode of growth and slender habit. Occasionally two individuals grow from the same spot; but they are never broadly confluent at the base, as in the common species.

**Melanogaster ambiguus*, Tul. Fung. Hyp. tab. 2. f. 5.

This species has been found near Jedburgh by Mr. Jerdon—a circumstance worth recording, as so few Hypogæous Fungi have hitherto occurred in Scotland.

1033. *Bovista ammophila*, Lévl. Ann. d. Sc. Nat. sér. 3. tab. 9. fig. 5.

On the side of a wood at Cefn Meiriadoch, Denbighshire, on the road leading from Pont Newydd, Sept. 1864.

Exactly according with Léveillé's figure and description.

1034. *Badhamia inaurata*, Curr. l. c. p. 156, fig. 8.

On Jungermannia, Pett's Wood, Paul's Cray Common, Oct. 1859, F. Currey.

1035. *Didymium serpula*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. iii. p. 126.

On dead plane-leaves. Batheaston, C. E. Broome, March 1864.

1036. *Cribraria argillacea*, Pers. Obs. i. p. 90; Schrad. Nov. Gen. figs. 1, 2.

On decayed branches and stumps of Scotch fir. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, 1862.

Forming broad confluent patches, pouring out a large quantity of clay-coloured dust. The least beautiful of the genus, though, when cleared from the spores, the plant is a pretty object under the microscope.

1037. *C. aurantiaca*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. iii. p. 174.

On decayed branches of Scotch fir. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, with *Ceratium*, 1862.

Far less abundant than the last, and a very pretty though minute species.

[To be continued.]

XXXV.—On some New Genera of Mollusca from the Seas of Japan. By ARTHUR ADAMS, F.L.S., &c.

Genus MITROMORPHA, A. Ad.

Testa elongato-fusiformis, utrinque acuminata; anfractibus planis, transversim liratis. Apertura angusta; columella recta, leviter transversim lirata; labro acuto, intus lævi, postice vix sinuato.

Like the *Cancilla* form of *Mitra*, but without any trace of plaits on the columella. By some it would be considered a mitriform *Daphnella*, which it certainly is. In shape it also resembles the subgenus *Genota*, but not in texture or surface. *Dibaphus* and certain Cones also suggest themselves when the characters of this shell are regarded.

Mitromorpha lirata, A. Ad.

M. testa subalbida aut pallide fusca, mitriformi, utrinque acuminata, spira aperturam æquante; anfractibus normalibus 5, convexis, transversim liratis, liris subconfertis æqualibus æquidistantibus; apertura angusta, labio recto, simplici, plica unica inconspicua antice instructo; labro intus lævi, margine crenulato; columella antice arcuatim truncata.

Hab. Simonoseki; Seto-Utchi.

The two or three nucleolar whorls are smooth, like those in *M. filosa* from Santa Barbara, described by Dr. Carpenter. A variety or allied species has the whorls longitudinally plicate, and some of the transverse liræ corrugate or undulated.

Genus CYTHAROPSIS, A. Ad.

Testa fusiformis, utrinque acuminata, *Cytharæ* formi; anfractibus convexis, costellis longitudinalibus et liris transversis cancellatis. Apertura angusta, columella transversim sulcata; labro extus vari-